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From the Raleigh Star.  
Wake Forest College.

The Commencement exercises at this institution, last week, were highly interesting and encouraging to the friend of education. A large concourse of people attended on both Wednesday and Thursday; and the Speech of Gen. R. M. Saunders before the Literary Society, on the History and Resources of North Carolina, was delivered on Wednesday; and on Wednesday night, at a large and respectable meeting of the friends of Education, held in the College Chapel, innumerable addresses were delivered by Gen. Saunders, Rev. Mr. James, Dr. Wheeler, Rev. R. T. Blake and Dr. Lewis. We understand the speeches were pithy, and well received.

We were not present until Thursday, when orations were delivered by the graduating Class, and degrees were conferred by President White, who closed the exercises with a prayer.

The graduates acquitted themselves handsomely. Their addresses were remarkable for classic elegance, and were well delivered; the whole being highly creditable to the institutions of their home State. We are pleased to add that the evidence of the growing civility and popularity of the institution were abundant and gratifying.

1. The following is the programme of the exercises at the Commencement of Wake Forest College, June 10, 1852.
- Music. Prayer.
1. Salutatory Oration in Latin. John Mitchell, Berke.
2. Eloquence, Oration, Second Class, second distinction. Resford Brown, Person.
3. Diffusion of Knowledge. Benjamin F. Siddle, Raven.
4. Virtue and Morality essential to true Greatness. Oration. James Bond, Bertie.
5. The Human Mind Healthy dependent on Literature. Oration, First Class, second distinction. Joseph J. Freeman, Bertie.
6. Duty of Educated Men to resist Imposture. Oration, First Class, second distinction. James H. Foote, Person.
7. North Carolina needs a Leader, Oration, third distinction. Gerard J. Hinton, Wake.
8. The Warrior and Scholar, Oration, third distinction. Benjamin J. Lea, Caswell.
9. Obedience to the Holy Scriptures, Oration, third distinct on. Samuel O. Tatum, Davie.
10. A due consideration of each of the three divi-

ness of time necessary to the highest development, first distinction. John Mitchell, Bertie.

11. Confering of Degrees.

12. The Valedictory Addresses, "first distinction" M. Gaston Symmons, Montgomery.

Prayer and Benediction.

Mr. Foote did not speak in consequence of indisposition.

These Speakers cast lot for the Valedictory.

From the New York Spirit of the Times.

A Dear Dinner.

DEAR P: At the last "Hen Convention" in our city some six weeks since, a mutual friend of ours, residing in the suburbs of our metropolis, came to the city in the morning to attend the "hen fair," where he purchased a pair of chickens, and a pair of Shu parrs, to be broiled from; and, as he was to remain in town until evening, he sent the birds by a boy, with a note to a friend of his living at the Albion, requesting that he would take care of the chickens until a friend of his, who he had some matters of business that he could not win time to be told the boy to say he would see with him at 4 o'clock.

The boy delivered the fowls, but forgot the note,

simply remarked, "Here's a pair of roosting big chickens Mr. M. sent you, and says he will dine with you at 4 o'clock."

The gentleman supposing that his friend (who by the way, knew a hawk from a hand-saw, and a can-back from a broiled owl) had sent him something new, ordered them to be given to the cook, with directions to broil them. At 3 P. M. he sent a friend to dine with him at 4 P. M. The order was accordingly obeyed, and, at the appointed time, dinner served. After imbibing sundry "wines bit-ter," as a sharpener to their appetites, they sat down to the table, and the friend, dressed at once, as he was, as he was dissecting the enormous cut mem-ber of the "Hen Convention," he remarked to his friend,

"You have an extraordinary fine pair of chickens here."

"Yes," answered the other, "they are an indiffer-ent good sized pair of birds; they were sent to me a mutual friend of ours."

"Indeed, were they? A devilish clever fellow he was, but I never present him, and I declare you are the most delicious fowl I ever tasted, and as good, too, as a can-back!"

and so he continued praising the rich flavor of the chickens used after they had taken care of a couple of hundred chickens, and while chatting over their hot dishes of shrimp and enjoying their regalia, the owner of Shanghai said,

By the by, Jim, what did you think of my hen-chase this morning?

Why, I liked it. They were most delicious, and you could dine with me every day in the week, or will send me such chickens."

"Such chickens!" screeched Bill, as the thought, held across his mind that he might possibly have been eating his own Shanghai.

"What the devil do you mean?"

"Mean," replied Jim; "why, I mean to say that have dined off those chickens you sent me this morn'g."

"I'll instantly jumped up from the table, and rammed my hands into my shirt-bowls in his breeches pocket, after stilling across the room some half dozen, without uttering a word, but his eyes all the time with a "fine frenzy rolling," stopped short, and in tune to his friend, exclaimed, with no little jestiveness:

"Good! Good! Jim! I paid thirty five dollars for that

"of fowls this morning! Didn't that cussed boy  
say a note this morning, when he left the chick-  
en?"

"No," said Jim, "he gave me no note, he simply  
led me the Shanghai, and said you would dine  
me at four! Therefore, I had them roasted!"

He instantly rushed for his horse and wagon,  
and not been seen in the city but once since, and then  
was heard clearly muffled up, like those who are  
driven away from a place, or, fear he would hear some one say Shanghai!

A few days since, while passing his residence,  
I ped in upon him for an hour, and after a while  
arose to touch upon the different breeds of poultry,  
but at once detected a disposition about Bill's eye;  
therefore discontinued the topic. Then he said,  
originally,

"Old fellow don't hit me now, I'm down—a—that  
certain dinner has never yet digested."

Truly yours,                      ACONA.

*Mrs. Farington.*

"Is the telegram signed, sir?" asked Mrs. Farington  
at the telegraph station.

"Yes,m," replied the clerk, who was engaged turn-  
over the leaves of his day-book.

"Can you tell me," continued she, "if the Queen's sachem has taken place?"

"None say she's encroaching all the time," said the king, looking pensively at the old lady, and evidently pleased at his own earnestness.

"That isn't possible," responded the venerable lady; "but," said she in herself, how could he be expected to know about such things? and yet there's no reason why he shouldn't, for all the bark to science, nature and them things let down now-a-days, and nations shown all, andressed like a poppet show, six inches high!" "Good morning sir," said she, as he turned away, and she passed down the stairs, her hand grasping the manifold subjects of the telegraph, the steam, and the facilities in science, and becoming one as in a fog.

The *Penetration* man here of this New York



# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1852.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,**  
Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**HON. WM. R. KING,**  
Of Alabama.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**HON. DAVID S. REID,**  
Of Alabama.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE SENATE,  
**JOHN A. SANDERS,**

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
**ROBERT STRANGE, JR.,**  
**JOHN A. CORRETT.**

Whig Nominations.

The Whig National Convention at Baltimore yesterday, nominated the following ticket:

For President,  
**WINFIELD SCOTT,** of New Jersey;

For Vice President,  
**WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,** of North Carolina.

The nomination for President was effected on the 53d ballot; that for Vice President on the 2d. The nomination of Gen. Scott was essentially sectional—a portion of the Virginia delegation having cast the only vote he received from a Southern State—and Mr. Bots had been sleeping with Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, which accounts for the phenomenon.

North Carolina invariably voted for Fillmore, and against Scott. An incident occurred on the 12th ballot, forcibly illustrating this fact:

In announcing the vote of North Carolina, the clerk inadvertently gave it to Winfield Scott, whereupon the delegation started up in a panic if touched by a galvanic stroke. "Fillmore," "Fillmore," was the cry, and the clerk apologized.

But this did not suffice, and the chairman of the delegation rose and said with peculiar emphasis:—"North Carolina gives 10 votes for Millard Fillmore, and none for Gen. Scott."

It seems, that after the adjournment on Saturday night, a despatch was sent to Mr. Webster by his friends, who desired to know what they should do, as the Convention had failed to make a nomination. Mr. Webster's answer was:—"I have nothing to say." A similar despatch was sent to Mr. Fillmore. His answer was:—"Go and vote for Webster by all means, and thus save the Whig party." Mr. Fillmore thus seemed to attach great importance, amounting even to the salvation of the Whig party to the defeat of Gen. Scott, for such is the unmistakable meaning of his words.

To say that Gen. Scott's nomination has been received here with coldness, nay, with anger and disgust, would be to state but the simple truth, in which we will be borne out by all parties. We know the power of party associations, and the efforts that will be made to bring the Whig party in North Carolina up to the support of the ticket, and we have no doubt but that these efforts will be successful in very many instances; still we know that there are many intelligent and reflecting Whigs who cannot either be whipped into the traces, or wheedled round to vote for Gen. Scott. The strictly sectional vote by which he was nominated—the fact that Mr. Fillmore deemed it necessary to request his friends to go for Mr. Webster and "save the Whig party" from Scott—and the still more startling fact that the General's most devoted body guard of 66 votes from his strongholds refused to sustain the platform—all these facts will weigh heavily against any electioneering efforts that may hereafter be made in his favour.

It is evident that the Northern Whigs who forced Scott upon the party in opposition to the united South, must calculate largely upon support from the anti-Southern element, with, perhaps, from 15 to 20 Southern votes, ten of which they hope to secure in North Carolina by throwing her Vice Presidency as a sop. It will not, then, do for us to despise our enemy, because he is not strong in our immediate neighborhood, since the very causes which produce his weakness here are calculated upon to procure his election through the votes of our sectional opponents. It will require the united South to defeat Gen. Scott, and we ask our Whig friends—not to desert their party—although we should be happy to receive and co-operate with them in one fold, but we ask of them to work with us at this time, for the attainment of an object dear to us all—even as party men. The defeat of Gen. Scott will rebuke the spirit of sectional domination, so obtrusively apparent in his nomination; and will show that no ticket, gotten up not only without the votes of the South, but in opposition to her wishes, can hope for success. It is only by thus showing our power, that we can hope to secure respect or justice. And further, it would have the effect of making future Presidential contests really political campaigns, and not mere gladiatorial contests, in which the man who has had the least civil experience, is to be called to the highest civil station, because, as it would seem, he has followed a life, the best calculated of any, to unfit him for the duties of the office he aspires to fill. As marking the comparative sectional influences in the nominations of the Democratic and Whig candidates, it is worthy of notice that it was the South which took the lead in favor of Pierce. It was Virginia and North Carolina, and Mississippi and Alabama, and all the most ultra slave States of the South—Every vote of the South was cast for him unhesitatingly. With Scott, the case was different. It was the North, and the North alone, which nominated Scott. The South had neither cast nor part in it—he was crammed down her throat: whether he will stay crammed down, is another question. Time will show.

An Elector for this District.

Both parties have made their nominations—their candidates are fairly in the field, and as the caucus may be regarded as fully open, there is no time to be lost in the choice of Electors to bear the standard of Pierce and King in the ensuing campaign. Little more than half of the counties of this district have taken any action in the matter, and of these only two—Brunswick and Onslow—have appointed delegates to a Convention; three—Sampson, Cumberland and New Hanover—have presented the name of S. J. Person, Esq. of Wilmington.

At this time of year it would be almost impossible to get together a full Convention for the choice of an Elector, certainly it could not be done without great and unnecessary delay and inconvenience. We would, therefore, respectfully suggest to our democratic brethren in the various counties, the holding of meetings at the very earliest moment, for the purpose of indicating their choice of some gentleman for Elector, and that the gentleman thus indicated by the largest number of counties be considered the Elector for this district.

In accordance with a mutual understanding between the Democratic and Whig State Conventions, the Electoral Districts are to be the same as the present Congressional Districts, with but one Elector from the State at large, instead of two, as formerly. It is understood that the Legislature, when it meets in October next, will ratify this arrangement, as a

over, Onslow, Robeson and Sampson. We would call the attention of our friend of the Fayetteville Carolinian to this matter, and hope that he will favor us with his views upon it.

W. H. Seward.

We are sadly wanting in a biography of this most extraordinary individual. His career would afford a study of more interest than that of any other prominent politician in the United States; and in watching his progress upwards from the position of an obscure demagogue to the dictatorship of the Whig party, we would have an insight into motives—a knowledge of manoeuvres, and we fear a picture of the depravity of human nature that would be fairly startling.

Well do we remember, how in April last, when the Whig congressional caucus met, with Mr. Mangum in the chair, Seward's hand was seen and denounced by very many Southern Whigs—well do we remember the outburst of indignation with which Mr. Mangum's change of position was received in this State. But all this amounted to nothing. It is true that several Southern Whig members seceded from that caucus, and some ten or twelve of them even went so far as to publish a manifesto of some kind, but nevertheless the caucus issued a call for a convention and a convention was held in pursuance of that call, and even the seceders from the caucus attended the convention and Seward triumphed in that matter.

The convention met, and the South voted as one man, not simply in favor of Mr. Fillmore, but against Winfield Scott, who under any guise or profession, was looked upon as the Seward candidate. On Saturday night Mr. Fillmore, fearing this influence, telegraphed his friends by all means to go for Webster and save the Whig party. Mr. Fillmore knew the men against whom he warred. Well, the Convention adjourned upon Saturday night over until Monday, and in the meantime, the Seward-Scott party contrived to fix things; and on the 53d ballot, the South was defeated and overthrown, chiefly by some traitors in her own camp, hailing from Virginia, and thus Seward again triumphed.

But it will be said that the Convention adopted the platform of the Southern Whigs. It did not adopt that platform, as will be easily seen by a comparison of the 8th resolution of the platform as adopted by the caucus of Southern delegates, with the same resolution as it finally passed the Convention. The resolution as presented by the Southern Whigs in caucus, reads thus:

"8. That the series of measures commonly known as the Compromise, including the fugitive slave law, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the U. States as a settlement in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as the fugitive slave law is concerned, we will maintain the same and insist on its strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against evasion or abuse, not impairing its present efficiency, and we deprecate all further agitation of the slavery question as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts at its renewal or continuance, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against evasion or abuse, not impairing its present efficiency. Let us now see the resolution as it passed, after having been modified to meet the demands of the North. It reads thus:

"8. Resolved, That the series of acts of the 31st Congress, the one known as the fugitive slave law included, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace; and so far as they are concerned, we will maintain the same and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made, and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union."

It will be seen that this resolution recognizes no compromise at all; and does not, even by one word, discriminate between the series of acts known as the compromise, and any or all other acts of the 31st Congress. It will also be observed, that whereas, in the resolution of the Southern caucuses, these acts are recognized as a final settlement, in the modified resolution there is no word of finality at all. That feature is stricken out. The platform of the Whig Convention does not recognize the finality of the Compromise at all. It recognizes them as laws to be obeyed while on the statute book, simply like any other of the acts of the 31st Congress; but with no more obligation to keep them there. We call attention to the words italicized in the resolution as passed. It is already contended in New York, that the clause giving the fugitive a right to a trial by jury in the State to which he has fled, is necessary to prevent an "abuse of the powers" of the fugitive slave law, while the Sewardites contend that it would not impair its present efficiency. We ask our readers to compare these two resolutions, and say whether Mr. Seward must not be a considerable man, if he can cram the modified resolution down the throats of the Southern people as the original one presented by the Southern caucus. In deed, the New York Times, perhaps the ablest and most influential Seward-Scott paper in New York, and withal strongly Free-soilish in its notions, seems quite pleased with the modifications. It says:

"The Resolutions adopted were those of the Southern delegates, modified, however, considerably, to meet the demands of the Northern Whigs. The improvement in the first draft stood a barren doctrine, not commended as presently expedient, are urged as of immediate practical moment. The eight resolution omits the word 'finality,' and while it endorses the Compromise strongly, avoids the silliness of forbidding future action by future Legislatures. A clause, or the Platform as it is called, is to get, while the unity of the party and the attainment of a majority were dependent upon its adoption."

Of course it will be seen that the Times sees at once the point of the affair. It sees, as it says that the resolution avoids "the silliness of forbidding future action by future Legislatures."

Whether warm and impulsive Southern gentlemen will consent to be trained, drilled, whipped in and led by the nose by this fawning trickster is a problem that time only can solve, but it would seem that in all these submissions and defections the old North State is bound to bear her own share of obloquy, furnishing the first Scott-couch-blower in the person of Mr. Senator Mangum, and now having one of her sons, Mr. Graham, tucked, as a sort of make-weight, or tail, to the free-soil kite which Seward is flying.

We find in the last Fayetteville Carolinian, the following account of the discussion between the candidates for Governor at Lumberton, Robeson county. It fully bears out in the picture we drew last week of the two gentlemen engaged. A similar effect, we learn, was produced at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, and every other place where they have met; and we will venture to say, that "Old Bladen" will give Gov. Reid a largely increased majority at the coming election. He is just the man to suit her cool, reflecting and intelligent farmers. The seventh District has never yet been found recreant to the call of the party, but has gone on, election after election, increasing her majority, and at the coming contest in August next, we verily believe she will set herself down for a majority of between four and five thousand for Reid. We know the democracy of Onslow, New Hanover, Duplin, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick too well to doubt it for a moment; and we cannot question but that numbers of liberal-minded Whigs will be found supporting the constitutional and conservative course of Gov. Reid, rather than the destructive and revolutionary one advocated by Mr. Kerr. But to the discussion. The Carolinian says:

A friend has favored us with the following account of the discussion at Lumberton:

The Discussion at Lumberton.

Mr. Editor: The citizens of Robeson county were addressed on the 12th inst. by Gov. Reid and Mr. Kerr.

Mr. Kerr opened the discussion in a speech of two hours length. I shall not attempt a synopsis of it, as the subjects discussed, or rather mentioned, by him have been frequently reported for the press since the campaign commenced. The democracy, having heard Mr. Kerr so extravagantly eulogized by his Whig brethren, almost forgot to breathe, and little standard-bearer came in collision with him; but they were relieved of all fear and anxiety long before he commenced his reply. They soon saw that the Whig party, in their over-zeal for Mr. Kerr's success, had over-estimated him. Mr. Kerr is far, very far, from being that polished gentleman and soul-stirring captivator of orator they would have us believe he was; or at least he did not manifest it here. He spoke as though he considered his fellow-citizens of Robeson as a set of ignoramuses, entirely incapable of discriminating between sound, statesman-like, dignified reasoning, and ridiculous clap-trap, humbugging demagoguery. However popular his manner and matter may be in other portions of the State, it evidently did not take with our citizens. We have yet to learn that an orator dignifies and adorns his subject by comic actions, dodging, squinting, winking, ineffectually, bending back and forward, and so on, to exhibit his fine proportions, speaking of the boys, believing the devil named Harry, and taking the name of God in vain irreverently, such as "great God, good God, in the name of God, on God's earth," about one hundred times in two hours. This manner brought forth cheers and applause from the boys and the less intelligent of his party, but did not receive countenance or encouragement from those who were judges. His party man fested much more enthusiasm before than after the discussion. I have heard several of them remark that he would make a capital clown in a circus. I have no doubt that he would dignify the office more than the one he now asks the people to confer upon him.

Gov. Reid replied in his usual calm, dignified, statesman-like manner, triumphantly vindicating his course and that of the democratic party, in answering, beyond all doubt, the charges preferred by Mr. Kerr, and in showing the entire fallacy and inconsistency of Mr. Kerr's positions. I have heard of men's being used up in various ways, but I never saw it so fully and fairly demonstrated before. Gov. Reid has doubly endeared himself to the democracy of Robeson. His visit has inspired us with renewed energy and zeal in his behalf—we are proud of him as a Carolinian; proud of him as the advocate of equal rights and privileges; proud of him as the never-to-be-forgotten successful and glorious leader of the democracy through the trying and stirring campaign of 1850. We shall engage in the contest with all our energies and ability, determined not to withdraw until the battle is "lost or won." If the democracy throughout the State will but do their duty, Gov. Reid's majority will be increased from 2,743 to 5,000.

## The Vote on the Platform.

The vote on the passage of a Compromise Platform in the Whig National Convention, stood 227 yeas to 66 nays. It might, perhaps, be worth while to look a little into the composition of those 66 votes. They are put down as follows:

Nays—Maine, 4; Connecticut, 1; New York, 22; Pennsylvania, 6; Ohio, 15; Indiana, 6; Illinois, 5; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 1—66.

These 66 votes constitute more than one half of Scott's strength; and not far from one half of the whole northern vote; they indicate the position of the Seward Whigs of the North—especially in New York. The affirmative vote at the North came from States wherein the Whig strength is at best very doubtful, with the exception of Massachusetts, which casts her 13 votes for the platform. A large proportion of the yeas come from Pennsylvania and the new Western States, from which, in the present united position of the Democratic party, no electoral votes can reasonably be expected by the Whig candidate. It, in fact, shows that, in the Whig strongholds at the North, the Fugitive Slave Law will meet with no sort of support. The party, then, stands in this predicament: It cannot carry even its party strength at the South without a platform; it cannot begin to carry its strength North with a platform.

## Speeches of Candidates.

The Fayetteville Observer, of the 22d, commences its second editorial column with an article bearing the caption quoted above, in answer to ours of Thursday last, in which we contrasted the cool, argumentative manner of speaking adopted by Gov. Reid, with the stump-orator style of Mr. Kerr. Of course we alluded to the general tone of the speakers—to the staple of their discourses. In Gov. Reid, that staple is argument—in his opponent it is not, but consists of appeals to passion or local prejudice; of attempts to make a "hit" upon the stump, or instead of meeting an argument directly, to turn aside its force by clap-trap, or getting up a laugh at the expense of his opponent. This is what we objected to, not good humored pleasantry in its proper place, of which we are fond as anybody; we must make a peremptory demand, however, upon the Observer, to recall its slander about our mingling puns with our graver discussions. We sometimes make a pun in conversation, but have never been guilty of the cool and deliberate atrocity of putting one in print. The fact about the matter, however, is this: Mr. Reid will beat Mr. Kerr by a large majority than he beat Mr. Manly—he gains friends wherever he goes—he does not, as he has been charged, go for the Homestead Bill; and he does not go for a "higher law" than the Constitution in calling a Convention, as Mr. Kerr does; nor does he go for a "higher law" candidate for the Presidency, as that gentleman does, in his support of Gen. Scott.

## From California.

The steamship Prometheus, of the Nicaragua line, arrived at New York on the 21st, with San Francisco dates to the 19th ult., being two weeks later. There is little of importance.

The British steamer Albion had arrived at San Juan on the 6th of June, and had notified the authorities that the governments of England and the United States had guaranteed the independence of San Juan. A grand jubilee was held on the occasion.

Gold was coming freely into San Francisco from

The following correspondence between John A. Sanders, Esq., and the Committee appointed by the late County Convention, to appoint him as his nomination as a candidate for the Senate, was handed to us a few days since, but has been unavoidably delayed:

WILMINGTON, June 16th, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—Having been appointed by the Democratic Convention of New Hanover County, which met in this place yesterday afternoon, a committee to apprise you of your unanimous nomination as a candidate to represent this county in the next Senate of North Carolina, we take pleasure in discharging the duty assigned us, and in requesting your acceptance of that nomination.

We remain, very respectfully, yours,

J. M. STEVENSON,  
N. F. NIXON,  
J. P. BANNERMAN,  
J. H. MURPHY.

JOHN A. SANDERS, Esq.

WILMINGTON, June 17th, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 16th inst., informing me of my nomination by the Democratic Convention of New Hanover county as a candidate to represent the county in the next Senate of the State, has been duly received.

In accepting that nomination, coming from so high a source, I can only say that I am duly conscious of the honor conferred upon me, and, if elected, shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and efficiently.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SANDERS.

To Messrs. J. M. STEVENSON, N. F. NIXON, J. P. BANNERMAN, and J. H. MURPHY.

The Thallians.

The Thalian Association of this place gave an entertainment on Friday evening last, to a highly respectable audience. The pieces were Black-Eyed Susan and the two Gregories. Upon the whole, they were more than usually successful, the stage business being better arranged, and everything passing off smoother than is generally the case with amateur associations. This, we presume, was owing, in a good degree, to the efforts of Mr. Allen, who assisted the young gentlemen at their rehearsals for several nights beforehand;—much also was due to their own perseverance and desire to please. Upon the whole the Thallians acquitted themselves admirably, but, as between amateurs, comparisons would be "odorous" we forbear to particularize, and pass to Mr. Allen, who being a regular member of the dramatic corps is a fair subject for criticism.

In the character of William, in "Black-Eyed Susan," Mr. Allen made some capital points, exhibiting capabilities of a high order; and it is because of our belief in these capabilities, that we would venture to point out some of the faults which seriously interfered with the pleasure otherwise to be derived from witnessing his personation of the character. There was rather too much of the deep tragedy scowl, a la Booth—the character was overdone in some of its parts, and in all, the sorrow was of a haggard, remorseful character, not that of the bold, open-hearted young Sailor. These were the faults, and grave ones; but evidently arising from never having played the character before, and having misconceived it;—at least according to our ideas of what it should be. But on the other hand Mr. Allen's acting was very fine, considered abstractly—his representation of haggardness and mental agony was startlingly distinct, and in those parts where William made himself to meet his fate he was perfect and the character. In his little speech when called out Mr. A. spoke of Mr. Booth as his *beau ideal*. We had thought and said before that he unfortunately imitated Mr. Booth. Unfortunately, we say because all his merits are his own all his faults come from this imitation.

## The Steamship "South Carolina."

Seeing a notice of the sale of this vessel—the pioneer of a steam line between Charleston and Liverpool—we applied last week for information upon the subject to our Charleston contemporaries, and are happy to learn in reply, from the Charleston Standard, that the South Carolina has not been sold with any view to the abandonment of the line, but because she was not built with proper reference to the depth of water on the Charleston bar, not being able to enter and depart at common tides, or with a full cargo.

The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston on Friday last, with Havana dates to the 15th inst. The steamer Cherokee, from New Orleans, bound to New York, sailed from Havana on the 14th. The steamship Eldorado had arrived at Havana from Navy Bay.

The Island of Cuba was quiet.

No political or commercial news of moment.

## From Europe.

The steamship Franklin from Havre, France, via Southampton, England, arrived at New York on the 21st, with Paris and Havre dates to the 8th, and London and Liverpool to the 9th inst. Cotton at Liverpool had advanced 1/4 cent per pound. Sales on the two days previous had amounted to 17,000 bales, 3,500 of which were taken on speculation or for export. Market closed firm. There is considerable activity in the English Manufacturing districts, and also in the Irish linen market. The trade in breadstuffs was active at reduced rates.

The Caffr troubles at the Cape of Good Hope are not yet ended, the unaligned gentlemen standing up in defence of their naked rights. Two rebel chiefs had been captured and hung, to strike terror into the remaining chiefs.

The emigration to the Australian mines continues very active from all parts of England.

The French government had reduced the rate of interest on Treasury bonds.

## Not Exactly.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.—The Tarboro' Southern Echo, of Locofoco, publishes a communication from an "Edgecombe Democrat" who says of Mr. Kerr:—"He is a strong speaker, and able debater, and although I consider him on the wrong side, on most of the points, relative to federal policy, yet he certainly got decidedly the advantage of the Governor in the discussion; for the way he walks the political boards," is a caution."—Pay. Obs., 22d inst.

The Observer makes a slight mistake in regard to the communication in the Tarboro' Southern, from which it makes the above quotation. The communication is neither signed nor written by an "Edgecombe Democrat," but is signed "Conservative;" and, as we can state upon unquestionable authority, was written by a bitter Whig. The little mistake made by the Observer, reminds us of the French Academy's definition of a lobster as, A red fish that walks backwards; opposite to which Currier wrote in pencil:—"It is not a fish; it is not red; it does not walk backwards; otherwise the definition is correct."

MURDER.—We learn that an individual named Weeks, of Sampson county, died on the 9th instant from a wound inflicted on Monday the 7th, by David Barfield of this county. It is rumored that the parties were intoxicated, and were fighting, when Barfield seized an axe with which the fatal blow was inflicted. Diligent search has been made by the Sheriff of this county for the perpetrator of this act, but he could not be found.

We publish the following appointments, made by New Hanover County of Messrs and Quarter Sessions, at June Term, last week, as a matter of convenience to the public generally. The lists have to be handed in to the receivers of the respective districts during the last twenty work days in July:

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.—Tax List Receiver—Wm. A. Wright. Inspectors of Elections—W. M. Peden, Thomas W. Brown, P. W. Fanning.

UPPER SOUND.—Tax List Receiver—Daniel S. Sanders. Inspectors of Elections—J. M. Stevenson, Richard Beasley, Alexander Hewlett.

MIDDLE SOUND.—Tax List Receiver—John A. Sanders.

TOPSAIL.—Tax List Receiver—N. N. Nixon. Inspectors of Elections—Joseph M. Foy, Thos. Hanley, John Howard, St.

HOLLY SWELTER.—Tax List Receiver—John Shepherd. Inspectors of Elections—John P. Bannerman, Sam'l Player, Isaac Rochell.

ROCKY POINT.—Tax List Receiver—David McIntire. Inspectors of Elections—M. C. Collins, Thos. H. Tate, John N. Bowden.

SOUTH WASHINGTON.—Tax List Receiver—George W. Croom. Inspectors of Elections—D. Harrell, W. Powers, Lott Croom.

UPPER BLACK RIVER.—Tax List Receiver—Lewis Highsmith. Inspectors of Elections—Lewis Highsmith, Wm. Roberson, Noah Highsmith.

PINEY WOODS.—Tax List Receiver—I. M. Alderman. Inspectors of Elections—Michael Register, Thos. Bland, Wm. A. Lamb.

LOWER BLACK RIVER.—Tax List Receiver—John B. Croom. Inspectors of Elections—James P. Moore, O. Alderman, Joel L. Moore.

CAITECT.—Tax List Receiver—Wm. S. Pridden. Inspectors of Elections—Thos. J. Corbett, Wm. C. Marshall, John F. Pridden.

LONG CREEK.—Tax List Receiver—James Garrison. Inspectors of Elections—J. E. Bunting, Geo. J. Moore, M. T. Croom.

FEDERAL POINT.—Tax List Receiver—Joseph G. Pickett. Inspectors of Elections—J. G. Pickett, Jas. S. Newton, Charles Craig.

We have just been shown a miserable attempt at a counterfeit three dollar bill on the Bank of Wadesboro', N. C. It is a rather coarse lithograph, and bears no resemblance at all to the genuine, the name of the President, even, is misspelled, being put Wm. R. Leak in the counterfeit, instead of W. R. Leak, as in the genuine. The signatures are also lithographed, and poorly at that; and the vignette is a steamship instead of, as in the genuine, horses drinking, with other domestic animals, and a farmhouse in the distance. The counterfeit has the word "Three" on both ends, where in the genuine there are pictures, and there are no engravers' names on the spurious bill, which is in fact so miserably executed that no body with half an eye need be deceived.

About 3 1/2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Mr. F. A. PHOEBUS, a Painter, in the employment of Mr. Wm. S. READ, fell from the fourth story of Dr. DeRosier's Building, on Front street, next door to the Washington Hotel, and was instantly killed. Mr. PHOEBUS was engaged in "peniciling" the front of the house which had just been painted, and was sitting or standing upon a scaffolding, rigged out of the fourth story windows. A portion of the scaffolding gave way, precipitating him to the pavement below. He breathed but twice after striking the ground.

The deceased, we learn, was about 31 years of age, a native of Baltimore, Md., where he leaves a wife and three children. In March last, he left Baltimore for California, intending to take the steamer at Charleston, but changing his mind, he remained working in Charleston until about ten days since, when he arrived here, and has been in the employment of Mr. READ since Monday last. The remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

The Commercial of yesterday says frankly and plainly that it cannot support Scott, but that the election of Pierce and King would redound more to the honor and advantage of the country than would the election of their opponents. The Commercial is a Whig paper, and we believe that in this matter it expresses the views of a very considerable and highly intelligent portion of its party in this State, who cannot swallow the Seward pill, sugar-coated though it may be, by the addition of Mr. Graham to the ticket. Praise from a Democratic source might be regarded with suspicion and we forbear. Mr. Loring, however, has our thanks for the independence of his course.

DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN CHARLOTTE, N. C.—We are pleased to learn that our party friends in Charlotte are not to be without an organ in the ensuing campaign. One is to be commenced about the first of July, under the editorial management of Robert P. Waring, Esq., of that place. It will be an additional vehicle of information to the community, and under Mr. Waring's auspices will do good service to the party.

RECI.—About the richest of the rich things pertaining to the late Whig Convention is one Mr. Bryan of South Carolina undertaking to pledge that State for Scott. And H. W. Miller of Raleigh pledged North Carolina too, and by twelve thousand. Generous men Messrs. Bryan and Miller!

## Grievously Scott.

Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, now one of the most enthusiastic Scott papers in the country, is charged by the Albany Register with being the author of the following, taken from a letter of his written before the nomination of Gen. Taylor at Philadelphia, in 1848:

"Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can, for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor. But last of all for Scott. Scott is a vain, conceited, comical of a man. His brains, all that he has, are in his opacities, and if he should be elected President, he would tear the Whig party into tatters in less than six months."

For the Journal.

If the Editors of the Journal can find room in their paper for the enclosed portion of the proceedings of the late Whig Convention, I think the question why such a piece of mockery should have been perpetrated on Mr. Fillmore, will be asked by more than one

## SOUTHERN WHIG.

Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, then rose and stated that he had just received a message from Gen. Scott, which he desired to lay before the Convention, for the benefit of the American People. It was as follows:

"Having been honored with the honor of being President by the Whig National Convention, I shall accept the same with the platform of principles the Convention has laid down. With respect to the President, I have no objection."

## "WINFIELD SCOTT."

The reading of this despatch elicited tremendous applause.

A resolution was then introduced making the Presidential nomination unanimous, which was adopted by acclamation, and was succeeded by reiterated cheering.

Next followed a resolution submitted by Mr. Ely, of Ohio, in the following terms:

Resolved, That, MICHAEL PILLSBURY, President of the U. States, deserves our hearty and enthusiastic gratitude, for the truly constitutional and patriotic principles upon which he has administered the Government, and the Whigs of the United States will ever look upon his Administration as one of the most successful and patriotic in our history.

The resolution was received with great applause.

## VIOLATION COMMITTED.

of New Hanover County, appointed by the Chairman of the Democratic Ratification Meeting, held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the night of the 15th inst., 1852, in accordance with a resolution adopted by said meeting:

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.—John C. Bowden, D. K. McRae, W. C. Hestonmont, T. H. Hester, E. Baxter, R. Strange, Jr., N. S. Smith, M. Collins, R. S. Mendenhall, J. J. Leroy, Wm. N. Peden, S. D. Wallace, E. W. Hall, J. T. Miller, D. Dickson, John Walker, L. H. Martindale







